

which is to be converted into an insoluble and non-digestible precipitate by the action of a non-mammalian enzyme when the therapeutic agent is administered to a living host containing a heterogeneous population of cancer cells, the heterogeneous population of cancer cells including at least a sub-population of cancer cells being the target cancer cells, each including a first antigenic receptor, the therapeutic agent being adjacent to the target cancer cells subsequent to the administration to the living host of a bispecific reagent, the bispecific reagent when administered to a living host being bound to the target cancer cells, the bispecific reagent containing two moieties, a first moiety which is a non-mammalian enzyme moiety being a first enzyme moiety, the bispecific reagent further containing a second moiety including a targeting agent moiety which has a substantial affinity for the first antigenic receptor of the target cancer cells, the therapeutic agent to be converted in the extra-cellular fluid of the living host, adjacent to the bispecific reagent, into an insoluble and non-digestible precipitate which is an extra-cellular precipitate by the action of the first enzyme moiety of the bispecific reagent, the bispecific reagent to be bound to the target cancer cells, the therapeutic agent being from a group consisting of peptides, including opio-melanins, of carbohydrates, including cellulose, chitosan, and chitin, of proteoglycans, of synthetic polymers, and of indoxyl compounds containing molecular positions 1-7, the extra-cellular precipitate having an epitope selected from the group consisting of a first antigenic epitope, being an epitope which is an integral part of the structure of the extra-cellular precipitate, a second antigenic epitope, and a neo-antigenic third epitope, the non-antigenic third epitope not being present on the therapeutic agent, the extra-cellular precipitate remaining in the extra-cellular fluid adjacent to the bispecific reagent [for an extended period of time].

70. A therapeutic agent in accordance with claim 69 in which the therapeutic agent is cell impermeant.

C₂ 71. (three times amended) A therapeutic agent in accordance with claim 69 in which a
H₂ cell-impermeant [molecule] material is attached to the therapeutic agent, the cell-impermeant
H₂ [molecule] material causing the therapeutic agent to be cell impermeant.

C₃ 72. (four times amended) A therapeutic agent in accordance with claim 71 in which the
H₃ cell-impermeant [molecules] material is selected from the group consisting of thiol, anionic
materials, and [molecules] material of a molecular weight greater than 1000 daltons.

73. A therapeutic agent in accordance with claim 69 which is inherently soluble.

74. A therapeutic agent in accordance with claim 69 in which the conversion of the
therapeutic agent comprises the conversion of the therapeutic agent into a soluble intermediate
molecule, the soluble intermediate molecule including the characteristic to be converted in the
natural environment in the extra-cellular fluid into the extra-cellular precipitate.

C₄ 75. (three times amended) A therapeutic agent in accordance with claim 74 in which the
H₄ soluble intermediate molecule having the characteristic to be oxidized in the natural environment
within the extra-cellular fluid, the oxidized soluble intermediate molecule being spontaneously
dimerized, thereby forming the extra-cellular precipitate.

C₅ 76. (four times amended) A therapeutic agent in accordance with claim 69 in which each
H₅ of the indoxyl compounds is selected from the group consisting of indoxyl-lactam and indoxyl-
glycosides, which when attached to position 3 of the indoxyl compounds are cleavable by the first
enzyme moiety of the bispecific reagent, the material remaining after cleaving at position

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63 being a soluble reactive intermediate molecule which can be oxidized and dimerized, thereby forming the extra-cellular precipitate.

77. (three times amended) A therapeutic agent in accordance with claim 69 in which each of the indoxyl compounds can when attached to at least one of positions 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the indoxyl compound to [reduce the ability of the indoxyl compounds and the extra-cellular precipitate to] move [by at least one of diffusion and convective flow] in the extracellular fluid.

78. (three times amended) A therapeutic agent in accordance with claim 69 in which each of the indoxyl compounds includes phenyl compounds attached at position 5 of the indoxyl compound to {reduce the ability of the indoxyl compounds and the extra-cellular precipitate to} move [by at least one of diffusion and convective flow] in the extracellular fluid.

79. (three times amended) A therapeutic agent in accordance with claim 69 in which each of the indoxyl compounds includes benzyloxy compounds attached at position 5 of the indoxyl compounds to reduce the ability of the indoxyl compounds and the extra-cellular precipitate to move [by at least one of diffusion and convective flow] in the extracellular fluid.

80. (twice amended) A therapeutic agent in accordance with claim 69 in which each of the indoxyl compounds includes 5,5-bi-indoxyls attached at position 5 of the indoxyl compounds to reduce the ability of the indoxyl compounds and the extra-cellular precipitate to move by at least one of diffusion and convective flow in the extracellular fluid.

81. A therapeutic agent in accordance with claim 80 in which two indoxyl compounds are attached via a spacer molecule.

82. A therapeutic agent in accordance with claim 69 which has a soluble moiety and an insoluble moiety, the soluble moiety providing a solubilizing effect on the insoluble moiety and